

Hard Times Tokens Exhibit

Owned by EPNNES although part of Donald Lewis Collection

Listed by Low number

1 Low 4	Brass VF	\$150
1 Low 8	Copper VF	15
1 Low 18	Copper XF	30
1 Low 19	Copper VF	15
1 Low 36	Copper XF	60
1 Low 51	Copper XF	30
1 Low 65	Copper XF	125
1 Low 78	Copper XF	80
1 Low 101	Copper XF	40
1 Low 103	Copper XF	30
1 Low 111	Copper XF	85
1 Low 113	Copper XF	40
1 Low 127	Copper XF	75
1 Low 131	Copper XF	35
1 Low 135	Copper XF	100

Installed in exhibit case 8 "Teaching Money Use", bottom half
on November 5, 1993

MUSIC AND MONEY EXHIBIT

This exhibit was dismantled on August 14, 1990. The following is a list of the pieces removed from the exhibit.

COINS

United States, Loius Armstrong Gold oz. 1982 commemorative
St. Patrick Half Pence 1681 Circulated in NJ
Ancient Israel, coin with a bunch of grapes and denom. 3 ____ on
obverse, lyre on reverse
Switzerland, 5 Francs 1985 celebrating Europe's year of Music
Brazil, 300 Reis 1937 Portrait of Carlos Gomez, lyre on reverse
Modern Israel, Denom. 25 ____, lyre on reverse
Ireland, 2s 6d. harp with legend "eire" 1964, obverse Horse
standing
Switzerland, 5 Francs Albert Einstein 1979, European/asian map on
reverse
Austria, 2 shilling 1928. Franz Schubert portrait
Austria, 25 shilling, 1970 portrait of Franz Lehar
Austria, 25 shilling, 1956 portrait of Mozart
Austria, 2 shilling, 1931 portrait of Mozart
Poland, 100 zlotych, 1975 Ignacy Jan Paderewski
Austria, 20 shilling, 1982, portrait of Joseph Hadyn
Austria, 2 shilling portrait ogf Joseph Haydn Commemorative
West Germany, 5 marks, 1984, Felix Mendelssohn portrait
West Germany, 5 marks, 1970 Beethoven portrait
East Germany, 10 marks, 1983, Richard Wagner's name and work
celebrated
East Germany, 5 marks, 1972 portrait of Johannes Brahms and bars of
music from "Blue Danube"
United States, Half Dollar, portrait of Stephen Foster,
commemorative

MONEY AND MUSIC EXHIBIT

This exhibit was dismantled on August 15, 1990. The following is an inventory of pieces removed from the exhibit.

COINS

Ancient Israel, denom. 3_____, with a bunch of grapes, lyre on reverse

Austria, 2 shilling, 1928 Franz Schubert's portrait

Austria, 25 shilling, 1970 portrait of Franz Lehar

Austria, 2 shilling, 1931 Mozart portrait

Austria, 25 shilling, 1956 portrait of Mozart

Austria, 20 shilling, 1982, portrait of Franz Joseph Haydn

Austria, 2 shilling, circa 1932 portrait of Haydn on this commemorative coin

Brazil, 300 reis, 1937 portrait of Carlos Gomez, lyre on reverse

East Germany, 5 marks, 1970 Ludwig Beethoven portrait

East Germany, 10 marks, 1983 Richard Wagner -operatic scene

Ireland, 2s 6d, Harp on one side Horse standing on other side

Israel, modern, denom. 25_____, lyre on obverse

Poland, 100 zlotych, 1975 Ignacy Jan Paderewski portrait

Switzerland, 5 franc, Europe's year of music, 1985 commemorative

Switzerland, 5 franc, 1979 Albert Einstein, Europe /Asia map on obverse

United States, Louis Armstrong gold oz. commemorative

United States, 1/2 p, St. Patrick's half pence, 1681, circulated in NJ

United States, half dollar, Stephen Foster portrait commemorative

West Germany, 5 marks, 1984 portrait of Felix Mendelssohn

West Germany, 5 marks, 1970 portrait of Beethoven

CURRENCY

Austria, 20 shilling note, portrait of Franz Joseph Hadyn

Austria, 100 shilling note, portrait of Johannes Strauss/ bars of Blue danube

Belgium, 20 francs, portrait of Orlande de Lassus, serial # E-14-188498

Brazil, 500 cruzados, portait of Hector Villa Lobos with baton raised

Czechoslovakia, 1000 korun, portrait of Bedrich Smetana

Czechoslovakia, (2 specimens) 5000 korun notes, with Smetana's portrait

France, 10 francs, portrait of Hector Belioz

France, 10 francs, portrait of Charles De Bussy

Italy, (2 specimens) 1000 lire note, portrait of Verdi on front and Allascale on back

Laos, 5000 kip note, vignette of traditional music

Nigeria, 5 naira note, vignette of tribal drummers

Poland, 5000 zlotych, 1982 portrait of Fredrick Chopin

Singapore, \$50 note, no english date, vignette of marching band

Tahiti, 100 francs, vignette of native girl with guitar

United States, \$10, Northhampton Bank, Allentown PA, potrait of Hadyn, (1 of 4) on note, printed in german.

West Germany, 20 marks, has violin and clarinet crossed as background

Empires Lost: Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union

The area Americans now refer to interchangeably as Russia and the Soviet Union covers one-sixth of the world's land mass, contains five time zones and many separate linguistic and ethnic-cultural groups. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) as the federation called itself from December 30, 1922 to the present is a collection of 15 republics federated under the leadership of the Communist party. The republics held a very limited amount of autonomy and self determination until quite recently. Current events in this area are moving at a dizzying pace, but one thing seems certain, the Communist control over an empire of Russian and Asian republics is over after nearly 70 years of unchallenged hegemony. (8" by 2.5") **changed, see FED.doc***

25 ruble note of 1811 is a French counterfeit made and used by Napoleon's army when they invaded Russia in 1812. This is another example of counterfeiting being used as a military weapon to destabilize enemy countries and possibly to obtain supplies for the invading army. The defeat of Napoleon by a combination of Czar Alexander I's refusal to surrender, impossible French supply problems and a brave and tenacious Russian army is one of the country's most cherished military successes. Numerous literary works and poems including Tolstoy's War and Peace were based on the events of that year. (5" wide)

1 ruble 1866

Finance Minister Count Sergei Witte reformed Russian currency and put the country on a gold standard in 1897. As part of that reform, all pre-1898 currency was to be destroyed as it was turned in to the treasury. This 1866 ruble note escaped from that redemption effort. (5" wide)

The patriotic notes of 1938 picture a miner, an aviator and an infantryman. These along with the 5 ruble note of 1925 with its depiction of the perfect worker are examples of the "New Soviet Man" who symbolizes the strength and prowess of the Soviet Union. (10"wide by 1.5 " deep)

1 ruble silver coin dated 1924. The worker joined with the farmer pointing to the rising sun of a communist future. (2"wide)

Commemorative 1 ruble coin minted in 1970 celebrating the centennial of Lenin's birth in 1870. (2" wide)

1829 1 ruble silver. This coin features the Russian Imperial eagle which ironically was borrowed from the Byzantine empire. The eagle's two heads symbolize a nation looking both to the East and to the West. This was a fitting symbol for a country which was involved in war of expansion or repression nearly continuously for over 300 years. (4" wide)

The 50 and 100 ruble notes were demonetized on January 25, 1991, to discourage large cash transactions, especially black market and other illegal speculative activities. The people were given three days in which they could exchange only 1,000 rubles of old notes for lower denomination notes. There were numerous reports of desperate actions including a man burning 6 million rubles, a man paying 1 million rubles for a bottle of vodka and people selling the notes for 10% of face value. For comparison, 150 to 200 rubles has been an acceptable monthly wage for a Russian worker. The Soviets introduced newly designed 50 and 100 ruble notes two days after it demonetized the old 50 & 100 ruble notes. The new notes prominently feature the date 1991 and also have other minor design changes. They replace the 1961 issue. (7" WIDE)

[center] Nicholas II 1905-1917

Silver medal and 1 ruble silver coin of 1912 with the portrait of Czar Nicholas II. He was the Czar ousted by a Provisional government led by Alexander Kerensky and Count Luvov in March 1917. Nicholas II is remembered as a reactionary leader who was trying to undo liberal reforms and bring back respect for tradition, orthodoxy and autocracy. He and his family were imprisoned in the town of Ekaterinburg. July 16, 1918, Nicholas II and his family were executed because opposition armies were approaching the town and local Bolsheviks feared the restoration of Nicholas II. (4" wide)

[We need to heading signs , one for "Soviet Union" and one for "Imperial Russia" each about 10" long with lettering between 1" and 1.5 " tall as you see fit. Let's say 3" to 3.5" total depth]

[centered] Peter the Great (Peter I) 1682-1725

This 1 ruble silver coin minted in 1721 and this 500 ruble banknote from 1912 feature the portrait of Peter. At over seven feet tall, he literally towered over his contemporaries. Peter reformed almost every aspect of Russian life. He "Westernized" Russia during his reign. He brought European ideas about most aspects of life to Russia, he brought the Gregorian calendar beginning at 1 A.D. Peter reformed the educational system, reorganized central and local government to make officials more accountable as well as the Church hierarchy. He professionalized the Army and created a navy from scratch which drew the concern of England, the greatest naval power of the era. Peter was no democrat, believing like the rest of Europe and Asia at the time in strong autocracy. He did not like to be opposed and could be quite ruthless. Much like Mikail Gorbachev, Peter brought too many changes too quickly and many of them were reversed after his death or lapsed through neglect. (between 8" and 10" long, and not more than 3.75" deep)

Far Eastern Provisional Government. 100 rubles 1918. Printed by American Bank Note Co. This government was aided by the Allies but also only lasted until 1920. (4"wide)

1 ruble minted in 1730. Portrait of Czarina Anne
She was chosen Czarina after small pox killed Peter II at age 15. Anne was supposed to be a puppet ruler for the Supreme Secret Council of Russian nobles. She foiled the plot by disbanding the Council and ruling herself with the help of unpopular German friends and advisers. Although unpopular, she did rule Russia effectively. (4" wide by 2" deep)

Communists of the Bolshevik party ultimately triumphed in the Russian Revolution, but several groups opposed them. Some of the opposition groups came to be known as "Whites" presumably in contrast to the Red Army whom they fought. The Allies including America and Great Britain helped other opposition groups and even invaded Russia near Archangel and Murmansk between late 1918 and January 1920. Generals often established provisional governments in areas they held militarily, hoping to eventually defeat the Red Army. Below are banknotes from two "White" regions, one in Northwest Russia near Estonia and the other in Siberia. Although they failed, the Whites illustrated that there were many possible outcomes to the Russian Revolution, and communism was not the choice of all Russian people. (9" wide)

300 ruble note Siberian Provisional Government 1918.
White Russian commander Admiral Alexander Kolchak, dictator of Siberia, controlled the area from November 1918 until late in 1919. The Red Army captured and shot Admiral Kolchak in February 1920. These notes were printed on Japanese rice paper. (4." wide)

1000 ruble note of 1919 Provisional Government of Northwest Russia. Signed by General Nicholas Iudenich, who was commander of the White Army in that area. The note celebrates a great victory on the Northern Front, however the success did not last. Iudenich disbanded his army in January of 1920. These notes were printed in Stockholm, Sweden. (up to 7" wide)

1947 series of colorful ruble notes. These notes are all slightly different sizes with the size of the note corresponding to the denomination (face value) of the note. (4" x 4" max) **3" wide best**

1937 series ruble notes all feature a large portrait of Lenin. These notes use different color ink as well as different size paper to differentiate the denominations. This practice is the opposite of American currency is all one size and one color scheme with different portraits on each denomination. (6"wide)

The 1961 series of ruble notes was the latest series of ruble notes before the 1991 reform. These notes depict architectural achievements and historic locations with a more stylized portrayal of Lenin than previous issues. (between 6- 8" wide)

The propaganda value of money was not overlooked on these 1000 & 5000 ruble notes of 1919. The slogan "Workers of the World Unite!" appears in Russian, English, French, German, Italian, Arabic and in oriental characters which most Asians can decipher. This note was part of the drive to spread communism globally. Ironically, Soviet currency never circulated outside of the communist bloc, preventing the message from having its intended effect. (6" wide)

This 3 ruble note from 1937 illustrates the breath and diversity of the Soviet Union. The denomination (face value) is listed in eleven distinct languages or dialects. Also on the note is a message, repeated, that this money is good everywhere, in every republic or region of the Soviet Union. (4"wide)

1909 series of ruble notes were beautifully engraved. Nicholas II did succeed in producing very attractive banknotes, whatever his other shortcomings as a ruler. (4" x 4" max)

The kopek is roughly the equivalent of the U.S. cent in that 100 kopeks equal 1 ruble. In the period between 1915 and 1917 these kopek notes were produced to solve a shortage of small change caused by hoarding. The notes were produced in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 50 kopeks. The U.S. used similar small change paper money during the U.S. Civil War when people were hoarding metallic money. (5" wide)

1794 copper 5 kopek coin. (2")

1833 copper 5 kopek coin with the imperial eagle. (2")

Vladimir Ilich Ulianov, better known as Lenin, is the father of Soviet Communism. Lenin took the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels along with his own ideas and created the Soviet bureaucracy. He coined such phrases as "dictatorship of the proletariat" and using the communist party as the central power in the government. He was the leader of the radical Bolshevik party (initially he was too radical even for the Bolsheviks) but disillusion over World War I helped propel him to a leadership role. Through his efforts, the small Bolshevik party was able to seize control of the government when the Provisional government of Kerensky collapsed in 1917. Lenin was treated with much reverence in the Soviet Union, (some say like the Saint of Communism), and accordingly his portrait is on most of the money. Several examples are pictured here, along with a 1970 commemorative 1 ruble coin celebrating the 100th anniversary of his birth. (6" wide & 4.5- 5" deep)

[centered] Catherine the Great (Catherine II)
1762-1796

Catherine was a broadly educated intelligent and ambitious empress who came to power by a palace coup in 1762. In foreign affairs, her reign saw the first of two victories over Turkey with a vast expansion of southern Russia as well as the partitioning of Poland which also added to Russian territory. Domestically Catherine tried unsuccessfully to bring ideas from the French Enlightenment to Russia. Ironically, Catherine's strong autocracy contributed to the failure of her enlightenment reforms. In fact, the privileges of the nobility were codified by Catherine and reached their apex during her reign. She also reformed local government and created provinces to decentralize government power. Catherine faced a threat from the Pugachev rebellion in which thousands of serfs rebelled in the Ural mountain area. This massive rebellion was put down with some difficulty and Pugachev was executed. Catherine's infamous private life has been badly distorted by popular accounts. Reality seems interesting enough when one notes that Catherine had 21 lovers in just under 52 years. She married unhappily when she was 15, and escaped the marriage when she became Empress at age 33. During her reign, she frequently took lovers. Gregory Potemkin, one of her favorite lovers, spent 13 years in charge of what one historian called Catherine's "male harem" after he personally fell out of favor with her. (8" wide)

[center] RUSSIAN INFLATION
The Revolution and civil war which followed took a terrible toll on the Russian economy. By the end of 1921, children selling an inferior type of lemonade in the open air markets were charging 1 million rubles a glass. Most transactions were barter exchanges. The deterioration of the exchange rate is listed below:

[center]	1914	2 rubles to 1 U.S. dollar
	1920	1,200 rubles to the dollar
	1921	69,000 rubles to the dollar

(4"wide X 5"deep)

[center] Fighting inflation the Russian Way.
This 100 ruble note from 1922 explains the new monetary policy in the center of the bill: "Each ruble from 1922 will be worth 10,000 rubles from before". This straight devaluation is the most direct way to control inflation although it also may be the most painful, and it encourages spending money instead of saving or investing it. The devaluation in 1922 was followed in 1924 by a more drastic measure. Each New Ruble of 1924 was worth 50,000 old rubles (including 1922 rubles). [(4" wide x 2" deep)]

Kerensky Notes. These 20 and 40 ruble notes were issued by the official Provisional Government of Russia which succeeded Nicholas II. They were printed in 1917. These notes were based on customs revenue stamps much like American tax stamps. Alexander Kerensky's government was ousted by the Bolshevik October Revolution in Moscow in 1917. (3" wide)

[center] Nicholas I 1825-1855
Nicholas I was energetic and hardworking as Czar. A military man, he was often involved in minute details of programs. His personal passion was constructing fortifications. His aim was order and loyalty in the larger Russian society. He was obsessed with preventing subversion and revolution and resolutely determined to maintain the power and prestige of the Czarist regime. He feared both popular peasant revolts as well as treachery from the nobles against autocratic rule. He grew reactionary in his policies, but little was accomplished during his reign except enlarging the Russian bureaucracy and creating a secret police force. (6" wide)

[center] Imperial Inflation
Inflation during the 1915-1919 period was rather high, in part because of World War I and because people were losing confidence in the government. Notice the denominations of these bills range from 5 rubles to 5000 rubles and they are all from the same year 1918. They prominently feature the Imperial double eagle, symbol of the Czar. These were among the last imperial bank notes. (5" wide)

200 rubles from 1917. Russians also celebrated military heroes on their money as illustrated by the statue of General Michael Skobelev. He was instrumental in defeating the Khanates of Kokand, Bokhara and Khiva in Central Asia between 1865-1876. These regions were conquered for their rich harvests of cotton and other essential raw materials. These wars were similar to American Westward Expansion. (6" wide)